

## POETRY.

There is an excellent moral principle in the following lines, which we, with pleasure, extract from the Downing Gazette:—

TO A LITTLE CHILD,  
O, turn that little foot aside,  
Nor crush beneath its tread,  
The humblest creature of the earth  
That looks to God for bread.

Thou should'st not dare, in wanton sport,  
Such wondrous skill to mar,  
To stop that tide of joyous life,  
Which God has nourish'd there.

If He who made the universe,  
In wondrous skill, in kindest love,  
To make an insect of the earth,  
From his high throne above—

O, who should dare that insect's life  
In wantonness destroy,  
Or give a pang to any thing,  
That he has made for joy!

My child, begin in little things  
To act a gentle part,  
For God will turn his love away  
From the cold and cruel heart.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A SOBER CALCULATION.

The young man who earns from six to eight or ten dollars per week, and spends but two or three of it in boarding, and what besides it is necessary for comfort and convenience, may lay up from one to two hundred dollars yearly towards setting up for himself at a proper time. If the capital required be not large, in three or four years he may calculate upon being a master instead of being a journeyman. This is one view—obvious to be sure, but not the less important.

Another view is, and one which too often presents itself. If a young man, instead of thus laying up the chief part of his wages, spends it all, or nearly so, in Sunday excursions or frivolous evening balls, gambling, or any other vicious or imprudent pursuit, he may calculate upon remaining a journeyman for life; and if not brought through evil communication to the state prison, or the gallows, will, in all probability, terminate his mortal career in some poor-house, unpitied and despised. This is another view of the case equally obvious as the last; and yet how often are both of them lost sight of to the ruin of youth.

To lure to the one; let the other be kept sight of. But from every vicious course, you will find no surer protection than religion. If you seek and find that, all temporal safety and prosperity will follow, and eternal happiness be the glorious issue. Piety is the parent of every virtue; impiety of every vice.

### PASTURES.

It is now a well settled opinion, among good farmers, that lands, generally, cannot be profitably improved for a course of years, either for meadow or tillage crops alone; but that the product and profits in both cases are materially increased, by changing from the one to the other alternately. Constant tillage exhausts more than the manure of the farm can restore; while in the meadows the fertility of the hay annually diminishes, the soil becomes compact and hard, the benign influence of heat and air are partially excluded from it, the finer grasses run out, and their place is naturally usurped by moss and a stunted herbage. Besides, alternation seems to be among the primary laws of nature. We all know the importance of alternating our tillage crops; that a field will not carry the same grain, or kind of roots, two or more years in succession, without great expense in manuring, or constant diminution in product; and that meadows, after two or three years from being laid down, manifestly decrease in their product.

The same law that renders alternation of grain and grass essential, applies with equal force to our pastures, although the opinion has prevailed, and with most persons is still popular, that old pastures are the best. To satisfy any farmer of the error of this opinion, let him appropriate an acre of old, and an acre of new pasture, recently laid down, to hay. If the land is of similar quality, he will find, that the new will give him two, three and probably four times as much hay as the old. The same difference that we find in the hay, must exist in the pasture. The disparity appears not only in the quantity but in the quality and duration. From the soil being more open to heat and air, the active agents of vegetable decomposition and nutrition, the grass starts earlier in the spring, when in most demand, and continues to grow longer in autumn, in the new than in the old pasture. The plough and the harrow, and a change of crops, are as necessary to renovate pasture as they are to renovate meadow grounds. In noticing the modern system of Scotch farming in a recent work, we observed that on a farm of 500 acres, there was not an acre of grass, in pasture or meadow, which had been laid down more than two years.—Cultivator.

A minute numerical calculation to prove that the proposition which Archimedes made, to move the world if he could fix a lever upon a sufficient given point, is not only practically but philosophically impossible. But the late adaptations of steam to the propulsion of machinery, in so minute

## THE LAST INDIAN.

A noble race! but they are gone. With their old forests broad and deep, And we have built our houses on Fields where their generations sleep; Their fountains slake our thirst at noon, Upon their hills our harvest waves, Our lovers woo beneath their moon, Ah! let us spare at least their graves!"

It was nearly the close of a mild, late autumn day, in the year 1734, that Edward Winslow found himself in the midst of the beautiful and picturesque region bordering on the Willamette river, some twenty or thirty miles from where Hartford now reflects her surges and spires from the bosom of the pure Connecticut. Edward Winslow was a pilgrim; young he was, but his young heart beat high with the noble principles of civil and religious freedom which had induced thousands to forsake their reverend and loved father-land, and seek a refuge from oppression, on the rock-bound shores of New England. One year before, a settlement had been commenced at the mouth of Farmington river, on the bank of the Connecticut, and surrounded as they were by savages, every settler was obliged to be continually on the alert, and with a firm reliance on the God of their fathers for protection, these frontier posts, those forlorn hopes of civilization, of which Winslow was one, neglected no possible means which circumstances admitted of securing their safety. Still the history of such settlements proved that the wily savages were frequently an overmatch for the whites, and not unfrequently succeeded in lulling them into a security the more fatal, because evil had ceased to be suspected. The Indians had seen, during the summer, with anxiety and alarm, the gradual influx of the pale men; they had heard the axe of the woodman as it felled the majestic forest, so sacred in the eyes of a red man. They had seen the red deer scared from their haunts on the banks of the Connecticut and its tributaries; they daily saw the blue smoke curling up from the rich plains and beautiful valleys they had so long been accustomed to call their own.

"The white men are like the pigeons in the woods," they said, as they saw their continued encroachments; "the last of the flock that rises, flies beyond all that preceded him." And in secret council they had resolved, when the river was frozen over, and the snows had rendered all communication with other parts of the country impassable, to assert the rights given them by the Great Spirit, and with a single, but decisive blow, to free their country from their hated intruders. But, though the passions of the savage, deep, dark and treacherous, were at work within, without all was fair and peaceable as the cloudless sky of summer. Their friendly relations were not in the least interrupted; it even seemed at times, their friendship bordered on officiousness; and the probability is, that the death blow would have fallen while the hand that inflicted it would have remained unknown and unseen, had not one of the native warriors, while on a visit at Boston, and under the combined influence of strong water, and the grossest personal provocation, been for a moment thrown off his guard, and given some hints, vague indeed, but sufficiently alarming, of what was in contemplation among the interior tribes. He was instantly taken into custody; but not a word of information further could be obtained from him. To intimations of torture or death, he was as impassive as a statue; and a council of the principal men of the colony was held to consult upon the best course to be pursued in the emergency. As is usually the case at such times, there was quite a diversity of opinion in the body as to the measures proper to pursue. Some of the more ardent were in favor of immediately despatching a few companies of troops directly to the Connecticut; but this was overruled on the ground that it would weaken their own province too much. Some thought a notice of the impending danger would be sufficient; if once put on their guard, the river settlements would be strong enough to repel any attack and maintain themselves through the winter; but then how was this intelligence to be sent? It was too late in the season for a vessel to attempt the dangerous navigation of Cape Cod and the Vineyard, and who would hazard a journey through the wilderness on foot! The probability is, that nothing would have been agreed upon, had not the youngest of the members of the council, Edward Winslow, volunteered to perform the dangerous enterprise of passing to the Connecticut himself unaided and alone. There was a general exclamation of surprise at the offer, and a thousand objections were started; but Winslow had weighed his subject well. His resolution was taken, and he was not to be diverted, and having received his few simple instructions, the next morning he was on his way. As faithful historians, however, we must here state, that many of the pilgrims ventured to hint that the dimpled cheeks and dark eyes of Miss Charity Hooker, with whom he had become acquainted at Boston, but who with her parents had now removed to the

tribes before the arrival of Edward was made certain, when he was dismissed with such presents as were best calculated to efface the unfavorable impression which his confinement must have made. At that time a journey from Boston to the Connecticut, was deemed a more important undertaking than would be one now from the former place to the Rocky Mountains. The departure of a distinguished individual was most frequently marked by a public fast, and the return was signalized by a thanksgiving. The honest pilgrims had never dreamed of Mac Adamized roads, and stages to run against time, and steam coaches to annihilate space; and had such visions of the future been presented, it would only have confirmed them in their belief of the power of witchcraft or old Nick, and a double portion of mortification and penance would have been enjoined as the certain result.

It was on the evening of the fourth day after leaving Boston, that we have introduced young Winslow to the reader. He was weary with climbing rocks and treading the intricate forests, and as he knew by the long ranges of blue hills which marked the valley of the Connecticut, that his next day's journey must be an easy one, he concluded to descend from the eminence where he then was, into the valley, and defer the ascent of the western hills until the coming day. The shades of evening overtook him as he reached the margin of a small lake or pond hidden amidst wood-crowned hills, and precipitous rocks, and every thing near was so still and beautiful, that he resolved to pass the night on that spot. For this purpose he selected a nook in the overhanging rock, covered with a thick growth of evergreens and matted ivy. Before him lay the deep calm water into which he could have tossed a pebble, and which already reflected from its clear surface the earliest gems that sparkle on, and grace the diadem of night. On one side, a little lower, and but a few feet distant, was a large platform of smooth naked rock, part of which projected over the water, and on which Edward noticed what he thought the blackened traces made by former fires. Beyond rose the forest-covered hill, terrace after terrace, exhibiting all that beautiful variety of colors which marks the autumnal season, and as the twilight deepened, their massive, rounded, but in order: for though he had not met with a single Indian in his route, he well knew they might be hovering near with deadly intent, and then commencing their attack on the moss-covered earth to his rest.

Winslow had not slept long before he was awakened by voices, the deep toned guttural sounds of which convinced him at once that they proceeded from savages. The moon had not risen, but there was a red glare on the sky and brilliant flashes of light on the dark wood, that showed him a large fire had been kindled near. Carefully drawing himself up, he crept to the edge of the rock, and pushing away some branches of ivy, he was somewhat startled at beholding the platform of rock below him occupied by two savages, whose bodies were decorated with all the extravagant paintings and decorations, symbols, which were accustomed to designate the bravest of their warriors. A large fire had been kindled on the centre of the rock, and piles of dry fuel had been prepared—quantities of which were occasionally heaped on the flames. The two Indians were employed in walking slowly around the fire from west to east, frequently stopping and gazing on the east, as if anxiously watching the rising of the moon. There was something in the dark and desperate countenances of the warriors, as the flashes of light shot up and revealed their features—in their significant attitudes, and their impatient gestures, that caused young Winslow to hold his musket with a firmer grasp, and half unsheath a tomahawk which he knew how to wield with the practised dexterity of the red men before him. At times he imagined that their dark piercing eyes were fixed on the cliff where he was lying, and acquainted as he was with the habitual cunning and cruelty of the Indians, he felt that his life was suspended on a hair. Frequently he endeavored with his eyes to penetrate the gloom of the surrounding woods, in order to discover, if possible, whether the two were alone or supported by others; but the clustering groups of savages which the flickering light seemed at one moment to reveal in the forest recesses, vanished with the flame whose brilliance had created them. At last the moon showed its silver horn over the eastern hills, and its appearance was welcomed by a shout of triumph, which reverberated in successive echoes from lake, glen, and wooded hill. One of the savages was evidently a person of high distinction; the bear skin which was carelessly thrown over his shoulders, but partially concealed his fine and strongly marked figure, which might have served for a model of some of the finest efforts of Grecian sculpture. His weapons were in the richest style of Indian decoration, and he was dressed in a rich and costly robe of silver, the Lily and the cross of France. There was a conscious dignity in every movement, and lofty firmness in every step, and a sudden flash in his dark eye, which showed that he could at once command and execute. From the first, Edward fancied he exhibited

features to which he was not a stranger; but it was not until he stood attentively watching the rising moon, that Winslow recognized the proud form of Miantonomoh, the daring chief of the Narragansetts, and the most inveterate and untiring enemy of the whites. Winslow trembled once, while on a visit at Boston during a short cessation of the hostilities in which he was generally engaged, and the impression he made was not to be mistaken. The other individual was old. His body was wholly uncovered, and his long silver grey hairs fell over his tawny shoulders like the stream foam of a water-fall over the dark rock beneath. In him Edward at once saw the dark features, keen sunken eye, and slightly bowed form of the celebrated Popponnagquet, the great powow, prophet, or magician of the New England tribes. He was unarmed, and his tall motionless figure stood on the verge of the rock that hung over the lake, his arm pointed towards the ascending orb; his dark shadow thrown by the flames far over the sleeping waters, and his eye lighted up with an expression most unearthly; his figure seemed to dilate, his attitude became more impressive, and in the powerful workings of his features, the young traveller fancied he beheld the embodied passions of beings he trembled to name.

Winslow was so well acquainted with most of the Indian dialects in the country that he found no difficulty when the silence was at last broken, in understanding that the object of the Indians, was sacrifice, and that the clear rising of the moon was deemed a propitious signal. The flames were now allowed gradually to subside; no more fuel was heaped on the coals, but the glowing masses still gave a light which distinctly revealed all that was passing. A milk white dog was brought forward by the chief, and his head severed from his body by a single blow of a hatchet. A quantity of the blood was then caught in a gourd, and the head and entrails, with various ceremonies and incantations, were cast upon the red coals. These were followed at intervals by different articles, the nature of which, Edward was unable to conjecture. At last the prophet produced from some hidden receptacle, a kind of bag, and drew from it the head and hand of a human being, and as he laid them down before the horror-struck Winslow, he saw by the features, and the long beautiful hair still flecked with blood, and the small delicate hand, they must have belonged to some victim of savage barbarity, and he remembered with a shudder, that the day before he left Boston, intelligence had been received that the young and lovely daughter of Prentiss, of Dedham, had mysteriously disappeared, and it was feared she had fallen into the hands of some vindictive and lurking savages. Winslow knew that the Indians sometimes thus mutilated those they had slain, and he knew too, that the belief was prevalent among them, that the head and hand of the victim thus offered to the Great Spirit, transferred the wisdom and the strength of the people to the conquerors. These were cast upon the pile, and blood from the gourd was at intervals sprinkled over the whole. It was more than two hours before the several articles offered in sacrifice were consumed. By this time the fire had mostly become extinct, and the little that remained, was put out by repeated applications of water. When the ashes were dry, they were carefully gathered by the powow, and placed in the gourd from which the blood had been sprinkled upon the sacrifice, the gourd was then handed to the chieftain, while the prophet advanced alone to the margin of the rock. Although the fire was extinguished, the moon now shone brightly, and the powow at last beckoned the chieftain to approach. The former took the gourd from the latter as he came up, and waving it thrice around him, said, "The Great Spirit is pleased—the sacrifice is accepted; the mist which hides the spirit land is swept away—speak your wishes, and they shall be gratified. Chieftain, what wouldst thou know of the future?"

The chief did not raise his eyes as he answered, "I would know whether the pale faces are destined by the Great Spirit to possess the shores and the lands of the red men."

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destroy the building, and requesting the inmates to withdraw. There were at that time in the convent the Lady Abbess, 12 nuns, and 57 female scholars. The effect of the communication of this intelligence to the nuns and scholars was easily pictured. The nuns are said to

have fainted, and for some time could not be recovered from the swoon into which they had fallen. On their recovery they were told if they did not hastily retire, they would be burnt with the building. The children had retired to rest, & were awakened from their slumbers by the Superior, when collecting such articles as they could lay their hands upon, they made their escape through the back door into the garden, where they gathered round the tomb, but were driven away and sought refuge among the houses of the inhabitants. Then followed a scene not easily to be described. From 150 to 200, fantastically dressed, and with painted faces, rushed into the building, hewing down and demolishing windows and furniture in their mad and unbalanced course. They collected all the valuable furniture of the establishment, amongst which were three splendid pianos, a harp and other musical instruments, into a heap in the yard, and set it on fire, indulging in cries and yells of triumph. Torches were then applied to various parts of the magnificent building, and in one hour the roof fell in with a dreadful crash. The fire was then communicated by the mob to the Bishop's Lodge at the foot of the hill, and to the Old Nunnery, both of which were destroyed. At about 3 o'clock, they finished the destruction of the buildings, by setting fire to the stables, which were also consumed. The beautiful gardens were destroyed, and even the cemetery was wrenched open, and disfigured. At daylight, the work of destruction was complete.

The loss is estimated at from 40 to 60 thousand dollars. The number of persons assembled as actors in the scene of destruction, or spectators, has been computed at some thousands. But no attempt was made to restrain the mob in their acts of violence. Not a magistrate nor police officer was to be seen. Engines from Charlestown, Boston, and we believe from Cambridge, were on the spot, but no effort was made by the firemen to extinguish the fire, although Col. Amory made several laudable but fruitless attempts to bring up the fire engines, and stop the progress of the flames.

Large meetings were held in Boston and Charlestown on the following day, at which strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the outrage, and offering a large reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. Several hundred Irish laborers from different rail-roads gathered into the city, bent on retaliation, but violence was restrained through the exertions of the Catholic priests, who instructed them not to raise a finger in defence of what they considered their violated rights.

So great was the excitement among the Catholics, that Bishop Fenwick deemed it necessary to call them together in the afternoon, at the Church in Franklin street. At 6 o'clock, several hundred were assembled, when the Bishop came in and addressed them for about thirty minutes in a most eloquent and judicious manner. Previous to speaking, the Bishop read a part of the fifth chapter of Matthew, containing the following, among other verses:—

"You have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say to you, not to resist evil; but if one strike thee on thy right cheek, turn to him also the other; and if a man will contend with thee in judgment, and take away thy coat, let go thy cloak also unto him. And whosoever will force thee one mile, go with him other two."

"You have heard that it has been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thy enemy. But I say to you, love your enemies, do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

Bishop Fenwick then proceeded to address his hearers, embracing several hundred of both sexes. He spoke of the destruction of the Ursuline Convent and the adjacent buildings. He spoke also of the beauty and utility of that institution, and alluded to its growing popularity among the intelligent classes, both in the vicinity and at a distance. Among the pupils of the institution were some from Louisiana and the West India Islands. After denouncing the conduct of the incendiaries in appropriate terms, he asked, "What is to be done? Shall we say to our enemies, you have destroyed our buildings, and we will destroy yours? No, my brethren, this is not the religion of Jesus Christ—this is not in accordance with the spirit of that blessed religion which we all profess. Turn not a finger in your own defence, and there are those around you who will see that justice is done."

The Bishop then complimented the City Authorities and others for the stand they had taken in defence of the rights of the Catholics; and he assured his hearers that they had the sympathies of all respectable citizens. The destruction of the Convent, he said, was an act of the most degraded of the human species, and it met with no favor from the intelligent people of Boston. He impressed upon the minds of his Catholic brethren the fact that it was not their duty to seek revenge for this vile act; and said that that man was an enemy to the religion he professed, and would put the Catholic Church in jeopardy, who should raise a finger against their opponents at this time.

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So great was the excitement among the Catholics, that Bishop Fenwick deemed it necessary to call them together in the afternoon, at the Church in Franklin street. At 6 o'clock, several hundred were assembled, when the Bishop came in and addressed them for about thirty minutes in a most eloquent and judicious manner. Previous to speaking, the Bishop read a part of the fifth chapter of Matthew, containing the following, among other verses:—

"You have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say to you, not to resist evil; but if one strike thee on thy right cheek, turn to him also the other; and if a man will contend with thee in judgment, and take away thy coat, let go thy cloak also unto him. And whosoever will force thee one mile, go with him other two."

"You have heard that it has been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thy enemy. But I say to you, love your enemies, do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

Bishop Fenwick then proceeded to address his hearers, embracing several hundred of both sexes. He spoke of the destruction of the Ursuline Convent and the adjacent buildings. He spoke also of the beauty and utility of that institution, and alluded to its growing popularity among the intelligent classes, both in the vicinity and at a distance. Among the pupils of the institution were some from Louisiana and the West India Islands. After denouncing the conduct of the incendiaries in appropriate terms, he asked, "What is to be done? Shall we say to our enemies, you have destroyed our buildings, and we will destroy yours? No, my brethren, this is not the religion of Jesus Christ—this is not in accordance with the spirit of that blessed religion which we all profess. Turn not a finger in your own defence, and there are those around you who will see that justice is done."

The Bishop then complimented the City Authorities and others for the stand they had taken in defence of the rights of the Catholics; and he assured his hearers that they had the sympathies of all respectable citizens. The destruction of the Convent, he said, was an act of the most degraded of the human species, and it met with no favor from the intelligent people of Boston. He impressed upon the minds of his Catholic brethren the fact that it was not their duty to seek revenge for this vile act; and said that that man was an enemy to the religion he professed, and would put the Catholic Church in jeopardy, who should raise a finger against their opponents at this time.

The cocoanut squash, cut into pieces and roasted like sweet potatoes, is found to be fully equal to them, and so closely to resemble them in flavor that it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It grows freely in this climate, and may be kept till mid winter.

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## THE BURNING OF THE CONVENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

We made hasty mention last week of this most disgraceful and unprecedented outrage. The following particulars we copy from the Boston papers.

Collections of persons began to assemble early in the evening, in the streets of Charlestown, and near Mount Benedict. About nine o'clock, Mr. Runney, one of the Selectmen, addressed a body of about fifty assembled near the Convent, who were threatening violence, requesting them to desist, assuring them that having been one of the members of the committee to investigate the affair, he was convinced that there was no occasion for the excitement. But his remonstrances had no effect, and the mob continued to increase, declaring their determination to

destroy the building, and requesting the inmates to withdraw. There were at that time in the convent the Lady Abbess, 12 nuns, and 57 female scholars. The effect of the communication of this intelligence to the nuns and scholars was easily pictured. The nuns are said to

have fainted, and for some time could not be recovered from the swoon into which they had fallen. On their recovery they were told if they did not hastily retire, they would be burnt with the building. The children had retired to rest, & were awakened from their slumbers by the Superior, when collecting such articles as they could lay their hands upon, they made their escape through the back door into the garden, where they gathered round the tomb, but were driven away and sought refuge among the houses of the inhabitants. Then followed a scene not easily to be described. From 150 to 200, fantastically dressed, and with painted faces, rushed into the building, hewing down and demolishing windows and furniture in their mad and unbalanced course. They collected all the valuable furniture of the establishment, amongst which were three splendid pianos, a harp and other musical instruments, into a heap in the yard, and set it on fire, indulging in cries and yells of triumph. Torches were then applied to various parts of the magnificent building, and in one hour the roof fell in with a dreadful crash. The fire was then communicated by the mob to the Bishop's Lodge at the foot of the hill, and to the Old Nunnery, both of which were destroyed. At about 3 o'clock, they finished the destruction of the buildings, by setting fire to the stables, which were also consumed. The beautiful gardens were destroyed, and even the cemetery was wrenched open, and disfigured. At daylight, the work of destruction was complete.

The loss is estimated at from 40 to 60 thousand dollars. The number of persons assembled as actors in the scene of destruction, or spectators, has been computed at some thousands. But no attempt was made to restrain the mob in their acts of violence. Not a magistrate nor police officer was to be seen. Engines from Charlestown, Boston, and we believe from Cambridge, were on the spot, but no effort was made by the firemen to extinguish the fire, although Col. Amory made several laudable but fruitless attempts to bring up the fire engines, and stop the progress of the flames.



The Bishop said, he had no fears that those who were present would act in opposition to his advice; and if any acts of violence were committed, it would be by those who, with perhaps a commendable ardor and alacrity, were rushing to their aid from a distance, and who may not have correct information on the subject. He enjoined it upon all present as a solemn duty to inform these individuals—of which they should fall in with any of them—of what he had said, and the advice he had just given them.

He concluded his admirable remarks—which were delivered in a most impressive manner—by assuring his hearers that the public authorities were not idle spectators of what was passing. They are on the alert, said he, and it is your duty to remain quiet, to remain peaceable, and they will see you righted.

The Boston Advertiser speaks of this outrage in the following terms of bitter indignation:

Knots of half a dozen or a dozen men were seen by about half past eight gathering in the neighborhood of the municy. Shortly after, a cart laden with tar barrels and combustibles passed to the spot. The doors and windows of the municy were then broken in by stones and other missiles, and a beacon fire was kindled, apparently as a signal to the rioters on the hill. The crowd then began to increase. The children escaped half naked to the neighboring houses; though the lady superior and the nuns remained to a late hour on the spot. Stripping the convent of its valuable furniture, the mob then proceeded to apply the torch, and as the flames spread through the building, the chairs, pianos, gunnys and tables were again thrown on to feed the fire. The firemen of Charlestown looked on in silence, without an attempt to extinguish it; and the department of our city were compelled, by violence, to abstain from all efforts to quell the flames. The kitchen attached to the establishment—the house—the old municy, and the Bishop's cottage, were then successively burned—with the utmost deliberation, and without the slightest movement in opposition to the insanity of the mob. To crown the proceedings with an appropriate conclusion, the tomb at the foot of the garden was entered, the coffins robbed of the plates bearing the names of those who lay buried there, and one of the coffins broken open and its relics exposed. And at the hour when we visited it—at eleven o'clock on the ensuing day, there was not a single officer upon the spot to protect the remains of the dead from violation and insult!

What a scene must this midnight conflagration have exhibited—lightening up the inflated countenances of an infuriated mob of demons—ATTRACTING A CONVENT OF WOMEN—A SEMINARY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG FEMALES, and turning them out of their beds, half naked in the hurry of their flight, and half dead with confusion and terror. And this drama, too, to be enacted on the very soil that afforded one of the earliest places of refuge to the puritan fathers of New England—themselves flying from religious persecution in the old world—that their descendants might wage strong and mighty, and in their turn be guilty of the same persecution in the new!

We remember no parallel to this outrage in the whole course of history. Turn to the bloodiest incidents of the French Revolution—roll up the curtain that hangs before its most sanguinary scenes—and point us to its equal in unprovoked violence, in brutal outrage, in unwarlike iniquity. It is in vain that we search for it. In times of civil commotion and general excitement—of confusion, and cruelty, and blood—when the edifice of civil society was shaken to its base, and crumbling into ruin—when the foundations of the great deep were broken up, and rapine and fire and murder were sweeping like a torrent over the land—in times like these there was some palliation for violence and outrage—in the tremendously excited state of the public mind. But here there was no such palliation. The Courts of Justice were open to receive complaints of any improper confinement, or unauthorized coercion. The civil Magistrates were on duty to be on the alert to detect any illegal restraint, and bring its authors to the punishment they deserve. But nothing of the kind was detected. The whole matter was a cool, deliberate, systematized piece of brutality—unprovoked—under the most provoking circumstances totally unjustifiable—and visiting the citizens of the town and most particularly its magistrates and civil officers with indelible disgrace.

It is indeed a most unprecedented occurrence—that a mob of this description should have carried its infernal purposes into effect, without the slightest show of opposition or resistance. The projected attack, we are told, was openly discussed during the day—and how were the Municipal officers engaged that they should have neglected their duty! Could not they have found sufficient number of true and just citizens to protect the property and persons of a College of Catholic women? Has the law no means of self-enforcement? Is there no method of quelling a mob who take law into their own hands, and go about at midnight, perpetrating the most atrocious iniquities? Or are the authorities of Charlestown so weak and incompetent—and the population so little disposed to obedience—that Club Law and Mob Law must ever be the prevailing codes, and the ordinary process of common law and statute provisions be dispensed with without force or efficacy?

The outrage of the Charlestown mob is shameful and degrading to the character of that place. The civil authorities had made the case a matter of investigation, and had, in their official capacity,

exonerated the individuals connected with the Convent from all suspicion. There was not the slightest justification for any act of violence, and the action in this mad and brutal outrage must have been actuated either by a malignant spirit of persecution against the religious sect under whose auspices and protection the Convent has been reared and sustained, or by the hope of obtaining plunder, amid the confusion and uproar of the hour.

It is worse than idle to suppose that in this country it is in the power of any set of individuals to coerce the freedom of our citizens, except under the color and protection of the law. Had the respectable individuals under whose guidance the Convent is directed, have so far forgotten themselves as to have kept a person in imprisonment, the civil authorities would have interfered. That in this instance they are guiltless of the charge, is proved by the direct testimony of the civil authorities.

If the attack upon the Convent was but the out-breaking of a long cherished prejudice against the Roman Catholic religion, it makes the matter, if possible, still more disgraceful. The spirit of toleration is the spirit of our government & our institutions, and he who kindles the fires of persecution against any sect, must either be a bigoted fanatic, whose liberties should be restrained by the walls of a lunatic asylum, or an unprincipled wretch who seeks to promote his worldly advancement by rising on the ruins of others.

The days of persecution have gone by, and they who seek to revive them must beware of the consequences. The humane, the liberal, the charitable of all sects are the advocates of toleration. Let the Roman Catholics, or any other religious sect, be marked for persecution, and we will stand forth to claim for it those rights to which all sects have in this country an equal claim.—*Boston Patriot.*

The disgraceful outrage committed by the Charlestown mob, stands alone in the history of our country. There is—there can be but one feeling on the subject among all classes, parties, and sects in the United States; and certain we are that the liberty and justice of the Protestants of Boston and Charlestown, will cause the Convent to rise, Phoenix-like, from the smouldering ruins in which it lies prostrate, as an evidence of their Christian liberty and of their devotion to the principles of our government which knows no distinction between the Catholic and the Protestant religion.

Let the people of Boston and Charlestown do their duty at once in making arrangements to raise funds for a much more magnificent edifice; and if they want aid in this good work, let them look with confidence to this and other sister cities, which will vie with each other in exhibiting their horror at this outrage upon the Ursuline Nuns, and most infamous violation of the rights of the American citizen, guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the land. The first principles of our government are violated in this assault upon the freedom of religious opinions, and as it is the first event of the kind which has ever occurred under our government, no effort should be left untried to bring the perpetrators of it to immediate punishment.—*N. Y. Courier.*

It appears that on the night following the burning of the Convent, the outrage was renewed, and a mob occupied the Convent grounds from 11 o'clock until half past 2 next morning. There was no force, civil or military, to oppose their violence, and they destroyed a great number of valuable fruit trees, tore up the choicest vines of the grape, pulled down the fence, and made a bonfire, and no one resisted them!!

The authorities at Charlestown are at last beginning to act, as appears from the following article:

Boston, Aug. 15.  
We understand that several persons have been apprehended by the Charlestown Committee of Investigation, and committed to the prison at Lechmere Point, on a charge of being concerned in the outrage on Monday evening. There seems to be little doubt that all the circumstances in relation to the disturbance will be ascertained, and also the names of many of those infuriated individuals who took an active part in this shameful affair. Every person we converse with, seems to be actuated by one wish, that of bringing the rioters to justice.

We also learn that during the violent tempest between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening, a gang of men collected in the neighborhood of the jail, demanding the release of the prisoners, and threatening violence if their demand was not complied with. They dispersed, however, without putting their threats in execution. We earnestly hope that prompt and efficient measures will be resorted to by the proper authorities, to prevent the rescue of those persons who may be apprehended.—*Mer. Journal.*

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 19.  
Leonard Harbaugh.—At the Court held in this borough last week, Leonard Harbaugh was tried for administering poison to Jane Gonder, for the purpose of producing abortion. The trial commenced on Wednesday, and occupied the Court until noon on Friday. After being out about 24 hours, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial, which the Court refused, and sentenced him to four years imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 6th inst. that President Jackson arrived at the Hermitage on the 5th, in improved health.

## RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is with grief and pain that we have read, and feel bound to spread before our readers, the following account of the continuation of Riots in the heretofore peaceful city of Penn:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 1834.

The Riots.—Last evening, a body of the rioters evaded the vigilance of the Police and Military force on duty, and made an attack on a frame building, used as a house of religious worship, in the rear of Second street, below the Wharton market, which they entirely tore down. Hence the rioters proceeded to Vernon street, where they re-acted the atrocities of Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Three houses, occupied by colored people, were attacked, the residents put to flight, and the doors, shutters, sashes, and furniture broken and scattered. The further progress of outrage was prevented, as the assailants found the next place they had devoted to destruction, guarded by the police.

Yesterday, the streets, the scenes of the outrages committed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, presented countless evidences of the brutal ferocity of the actors. The wrecks of window-sashes, doors, mantels, furniture, bedding, and every thing which missiles, clubs, and hands could deface, break, or destroy, remained broken or scattered over the streets or pavements. In some instances, the unoffending and unsuspecting residents fled from their dwellings half clad, with their infants in their arms, and sought refuge in the houses of the neighboring white inhabitants. Nor was this effected in every case without personal injury. One poor female, frightened from her bed by the yells of the mob, fled, half-dressed, a shrieking at her breast, and another infant at her side, to a school house in the vicinity, where the master was lecturing to an evening class. In her flight, her infant was wounded on the head, and dragging the bleeding boy by the hand, she burst into the school-house frantic with terror, and implored refuge and protection from the assembling within. The particulars of one case may supply the history of many—perhaps all; as no case is reported of an attack having been invited or provoked by the residents of the dwellings assaulted or destroyed.

The character of the mob may be known by the circumstance that the gift of strong drink arrested its lawless course, and turned the tide of its vengeance over to a less fortunate house and victim. In Small street, some of the residents, determined to defend their dwellings, remained within their bolted doors, unappalled by the yells of the mob. To several of these houses, thus prepared for defence, the ruffians outside attempted to set fire, but were either diverted or driven from the spot before they were able to accomplish their diabolical purpose.

The extent of the depredations committed on the three evenings of riot and outrage, can only be judged of by the number of houses damaged or destroyed. So far as ascertained, this amounts to forty-four. In Seventh street, ten houses and one church; in Baker street, eight houses; in Shippen street, twelve; and in Small street, thirteen. The quantity of furniture, bedding, and apparel destroyed is unknown. From one of the houses, it is said, that three hundred dollars and a watch were stolen, and the report is no doubt correct, as several old convicts were recognized in the mob. The same description of persons formed part of the crowd assembled last evening, where renewed outrage was expected. Sheriff Duncan, though surrounded by vigilant officers, had his pocket-book stolen by some one from the crowd. One of the houses assaulted was occupied by an unfortunate cripple, who, unable to fly from the fury of the mob, was so beaten by some of the ruffians that he has since died in consequence of the bruises and wounds inflicted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

Emigration.—For the last two days, the Jersey steamboats have been loaded with numbers of the colored people, who, fearful that their lives were not safe in this, determined to seek refuge in another State. On the Jersey side, tents are erected, and the negroes have taken up a temporary residence until a prospect shall be offered for their perpetual location in some place of security and liberty.

Nat. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.

The spirited movements of the civil authorities, backed by the volunteers of the military, have checked the spirit of riot and ruin which disgraced Philadelphia last week. We believe that nothing in the way of disorder, marked the movements on Friday and Saturday. The spirited conduct of citizens, in volunteering to aid the authorities, insures peace and quiet.—*U. S. Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

Fatal Casualty.—A poor black man attempted to escape, yesterday morning, from the fury of the mob which has for several days disturbed our city, by swimming across the Schuylkill, with his child in his arms. The mother stood on the bank, while the attempt was made, expecting to follow when the child had been safely conducted by its father to the opposite side. Her husband, however, was seized with the cramp shortly after he entered the river, and had only time to get the child into the arms of its mother, by a desperate effort, when he sunk to rise no more alive. Such are the calamities to which the fury of a lawless mob drives the helpless, the afflicted, and the unoffending.

Such was the exquisite harmony of the 633 artists who on the last day sang and played the Messiah in the recent concert at Westminster Abbey, in London, that

it seemed like the sound of one immense musical machine, to which there was no interruption but the turning over the leaves of the books of music books, which, from their number in the general hush, resembled a smart hail shower! This great festival lasted eight days, during which, 24,000 persons attended, including all the royal family, nearly all the nobility, &c.

Correspondence of the Nat'l Intelligencer.

Ohio, Aug. 12, 1834.

Our political prospects in this State are decidedly favorable. The Louisiana and Kentucky elections will have a good effect on ours, which takes place in October. Gen. Vance has declined standing a poll for Governor, from a desire that all the elements of Anti-Van Burenism may be concentrated on Gen. FINDLAY. FINDLAY, in my opinion, will be elected by a majority of eight or ten thousand. There will be five or six changes in our Congressional representation in favor of the Whigs; so that, in the next Congress, Ohio will stand about thirteen Whigs and six Van Buren. The Legislature of the State will also be Anti-Van. In Ohio, the Experiment works well, politically, though the people are paying dearly for their own regeneration. Probably nothing less would have produced the same effect; though the remedy is severe, perhaps the cure is better than the disease.

North Carolina.—We have already said that nothing can with accuracy be predicted of the politics of the Legislature of North Carolina, until that body assemble. It seems, however, to be very certain that there has been a great change in that State within the last two years, as appears by the following short paragraph from the leading journal in the district which is now represented in Congress by Mr. Seymour:

From the Newbern Spectator, Aug. 15.  
Of the twenty-five members elected by this and seven neighboring counties, nineteen are avowedly anti-Jackson. Rip is waking up!

## THE SENATE.

Why is it, that these paragon of consistency deem it necessary now to destroy that check, which yesterday was to be the salvation of the country? The reasons are but too legibly written on every page of its history, for the last four years. It was found necessary, that the President of the Jackson party should convert the extreme power of removal into one of ordinary and hourly use, in order that he might provide thousands of places for thousands of hungry applicants, at a season, when the Senate, whose power of appointment is equal to his own, were not in session to prevent it. But this was not enough. It was necessary to reward the party services of those, in whose nomination, though there was no danger that the President would hesitate to make them, considerations of self-respect and public duty alike forbade the Senate to concur. It was necessary to bring the legislative power into complete subjection to the veto power—the power of the Executive, in order to render the Dispenser of Rewards supreme and absolute; and for the same purpose, it was necessary to procure for that Executive the exclusive control of the public treasure, and the unquestionable command over every officer, from the Secretary of State to the night watch of the custom house. There is danger that the Senate may stand between the Executive and the Constitution, to protect the one, and to stay the usurpations of the other—there is danger that the grand purpose of the party will be but half accomplished, so long as any guarantee is left for the maintenance of popular right. There is danger, that the Senate may speak out. They do speak out. They declare to the people, that the Executive has overleaped the constitutional limits of his authority. From this moment, as was to be expected, they became the victims of a series of vindictive attacks, not often witnessed in the least scrupulous times of party. Their private characters are assailed with the most unsparring rancor; their public acts and declarations are denounced with equal fury; their rights are contemned, their privileges spurned, and a hoarse invocation of vengeance upon them rises from every administration press in the land.

Nothing is more certain than the fact, that the intended check and control of the Senate is the only remaining barrier that interposes its protection between the people and the torrent of Executive authority. That dark and fierce torrent is at this moment dashing against it with a fury proportioned to the iron firmness with which it withstands the shock; and nothing but THE PEOPLE can save it from destruction. They, and they alone, can determine, whether it shall be overwhelmed, or shall still endure; but they must remember, that, whenever it is broken down, their rights, their interests, their power, perish with it.

Boston Daily Adv.

Famine in the East.—We have received by the politeness of C. G. Bess, a gentleman lately returned from Calcutta, a file of Calcutta papers to the 15th of March—from one of which we perceive that owing to the great and unusual scarcity of rain, the last season, the crops in some of the interior Provinces have been cut short, and the inhabitants are suffering from famine. In Bundelcud, the distress is represented as very great. The miserable natives are mere living skeletons, scarcely able to rise whence once seated. Many have only strength enough to crawl to the river side, to drink, drop down and die; their corpses are exposed to the ravages of the vultures, the Parish dog, and jackals. Others not having strength to go that distance, lie down and die in the streets. This sad state of

man intelligence and surprise. Spain

was growing old and ruinous by a worn-out stock of old nobility, until the brave, chivalric Moors freshened up the race, though they ruined the heraldic bearings of the ancient state. In all these cases, the regenerators have sought those who

things prevail over a great extent of country, and the inhabitants are emigrating to the Doonab or Oude territories, where there is more plenty. But from their wretched appearance, but few will live to reach the place of their destination. The Government have granted 5000 roubles towards the relief of these miserable wretches. Which, however, is said to be but a drop in the bucket, and starvation and death will again soon stare these wretched natives in the face.

Boston Journal.

INDIANA, Pa. Aug. 11.

Distressing Casualty.—On Friday morning last, two young lads, a son of Mr. Stewart, and a son of Mr. Shank, left this borough with the United States Mail, which is carried on horseback between this place and Greensburg, and when about five miles from town, the horse upon which Jacob Shank was riding stumbled, and caused the saddle with the boy to turn directly under the belly of the horse; and one of his feet remain-

ed in the stirrup-strap, they not being taken up to allow him to put his feet in the irons. He was dragged in this manner over a very rough road a distance of 40 rods. When taken from the horse, he presented a most shocking appearance, his chest was noticed to rise and fall a few times, and then all was calm. The back part of his head was torn off, his thigh broken in two or three places, and the horse had stepped upon his breast, which was crushed, and his body otherwise dreadfully bruised and mangled. He was about 15 years of age. This was his first trip with the mail, and young Stewart, was accompanying him to learn him the route, when he was thus suddenly and unexpectedly called from time to eternity.

Register.

The Boston Journal says:—"The innocent cause of all the tumult at the Ursuline Convent at Mount Benedict, of Philadelphia. Previous to leaving the institution she had been unwell, and at the time was laboring under a partial mental derangement. She was a teacher of music in the Convent, and her relatives and friends called on her whenever they desired, except during school hours, and were never refused admittance. She has a brother in this city, Mr. Thomas Harrison, an intelligent and industrious copperplate engraver, in the employ of the Boston Berwick Company, from whom these facts are elicited; and he assures us that there was nothing about the Convent or the treatment of his sister in the least degree calculated to cause the past or present excitement, other than the fact of her leaving, as above stated, and that his sister was not aware that her liberty was in the least restrained. Her taking the veil was a voluntary act, and she has no disposition, and no consideration, she assures her brother, would induce her, to relinquish the Order."

By official returns, it appears there have arrived at Baltimore from Germany, within the past three months, upwards of 2000 emigrants. Many more have reached other of our Atlantic cities, and 20 or 30,000 are waiting in Bremen for a passage to our shores. It is a subject for curious, if not for important speculation, to inquire what influence the transplanting of this exotic species into our country may have upon our indigenous or native race. Inasmuch as they bring with them no habits positively evil, it may charitably be inferred that the result may not be evil. Inasmuch, also, as an intermingling of races will take place, we may hope that whatever is cold or sordid in the foreign natures, may be tempered in to something better by sharing the excess of the courage, enterprise and generosity of our own people. We feel obliged to confess, as the result of our observation, that many of these foreigners, being the veriest peasantry (if nothing worse) of their own land, bring with them a moral and mental organization not calculated to give a favorable impression.

The snow-breathing Russ is hospitable and cleanly—the Calmuck Tartar is a brave servant—the Albanian adds generosity to his bravery—the Turk is philosophically luxurious—the Italian, though a beggar, is a virtuoso—and the Frenchman, Swiss and Belgian have many other good characteristics besides his acquisitive habits, and are all industrious—but some of the people, who are now flocking to our happy land, are of a class not calculated essentially to benefit it.

But our political institutions, which were created by the combined efforts of wisdom and virtue, and with a prophetic eye to a case like this, declares in almost as free a language as that of a philosopher, "whoever will, let him come," and none are sent away from our shores, but those over whom the threatening sword of justice hangs. Coming into a country whose climate, whose natural beauties, whose inexhaustible fertility, & whose political and religious liberty know no analogies, we sincerely hope that the natures of these emigrants may in time become fitted to enjoy and to deserve them. It is a fact in the history of emigrating nations, that the old stock of the primitive races were always improved by the incursions of strangers. The old Greek nation were dwellers in caves, and subsisted on acorns, before the arrival of colonies from Egypt; what they were since is proclaimed by a proud page in that nation's history. England was renovated by her Norman conquerors, and brought out from a state of Saxon brutality into a new existence, made up of Norman intelligence and surprise. Spain

was growing old and ruinous by a worn-out stock of old nobility, until the brave, chivalric Moors freshened up the race, though they ruined the heraldic bearings of the ancient state. In all these cases, the regenerators have sought those who

needed regeneration; hence the worn-out nation has rested in its place until the new-comers should "go up and take possession." In our case the operation is reversed, and the citizens of a nation which has been trampled into servility and ignorance, cross the Atlantic to us that we may invigorate them.—*Balt. Gazette.*

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

REMARKABLE.

Mr. Montgomery, the jailor of the county, handed us the following communication, which he says was written by one of the prisoners. The falling of the stones and muscles, he assures us, was witnessed by many, perhaps all the prisoners, some of whom are in confinement for debt, others charged with crimes. He, himself, was in the country on that evening, but he declares that he has no doubt of the truth of the story. He says that he picked up muscles on the next morning.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Saturday evening, the 9th instant, about five o'clock, the southwestern horizon became suddenly overspread by heavy dark clouds, which indicated the fast approach of a storm, which was carried swiftly along by the angry wind, which smote the earth as though the very elements were at war with each other—soon the water began to gush from its cistern. During the extreme part of the rain, some of the prisoners in jail observed something falling, resembling the small stones that may be seen on the beach of a river. What first attracted attention was the rattling upon the bricks in the yard. When the storm had subsided, the prisoners were not a little astonished as well as delighted, at finding that not only the inactive stones were to be found, but that numbers of living muscles had been removed from their native element, and were ready for gathering within the jail walls—the number found is not accurately known, as some went immediately to work on the fresh dairy, opening, salting, and swallowing—until they were consumed. One person, however, picked up ten before the others were informed that the yard abounded with fresh muscles—some of them, from appearance, must have weighed two ounces; there were also several round stones found, one of which would weigh four or five ounces, and which may yet be seen—on the same evening, there were some frogs taken captive, whilst hopping about, apparently rather dissatisfied in finding themselves confined within the jail walls—the ancients cannot recollect of such visitors making their appearance within the walls before.

Mr. Montgomery (keeper of the prison) found some of the muscles outside the wall. It is requested that some of the learned would cast some light upon this mystery, and solve to us how these emigrants left their watery home, sailed into the air, and landed inside the jail walls.

An Inquirer after Knowledge.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, (France,) of the 8th of July, has the following of the 6th from Bayonne:—"A most afflicting event has just spread death and desolation in the town of Cergara and its environs. The loss of the unfortunate inhabitants of that district is incalculable, occasioned by a torrent, which carried before it every thing in its passage. It is known that about 200 houses, with most of their inhabitants, have been destroyed. A letter from St. Sebastian, of the 4th of July, gives some further details of the inundation which happened on the 30th June. About 11 o'clock in the morning it began to rain with such violence, that an hour after, the little river of Auzuria, the source of which is about half a league from the village, rose 21 feet above its usual level. The village was inundated, and a great number of the houses and the portico of the church were swept away, with several of the inhabitants.

The ravages caused by the overflowing of the Deva was still more disastrous.—At Bergara, the bridges of Bambolu and Eguesne, on the high road, were also carried away. At Palencia, a convent of nuns and 17 private houses were devastated. At Elgoibar, several small buildings, the church, nearly all the mills in the district, and three houses, have completely disappeared. At Deva a great number of families have been reduced to misery; the maize and wheat fields are completely submerged, and all the soil on the sloping lands has been swept away. The number of persons who have perished in this dreadful visitation is supposed to amount to three hundred, but the number would have been much greater, had the inundation happened during the night. For the last three or four days, all the boats of St. Sebastian and Passage have been constantly employed in picking up the broken remains of furniture, houses, timber, agricultural implements, and dead bodies with which the shore is covered. The day before yesterday the body of a young girl was picked up, having a crucifix firmly clasped to her bosom.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Minister to Russia, sailed a few days since on board the packet ship North-America, bound to Liverpool from New-York.

## IRELAND.

At the latest advices the cholera continued to rage in Dublin with unabated violence, while not only the poor, but persons who have all the good things of this world at their command, are snatched away within a few hours.

Great distress prevailed in Thurles and Tipperary, and of a population of 7,000, in the former place, it is ascertained, that no fewer than 2,460 are in absolute want of all the necessities of life.



## MORE WHIG TRIUMPHS.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that in Alabama, we, the Whigs, only hoped to reduce the Jackson and Forsyth majorities, and thereby exhibit the march of intelligence and the determination of the people never to subscribe to the most odious doctrines and practices of a Monarchy under the form of a Republic. But we are proud to announce that there is great reason to believe we are destined to be egregiously disappointed in the vote of Alabama; and instead of showing only a decreased Jackson majority, that State is about to prove that she has forever cast aside her Jackson prepossessions, and now stands redeemed and disenthralled! This is indeed a most glorious anticipation, and yet not without warrant.

As is well known to many of our political readers, the counties of Mobile and Montgomery are the largest in the state, and heretofore have been considered the strong holds of Jackson and Van Burenism. We have a letter now before us, by which it appears that in the city and county of Mobile, where heretofore the Jackson vote has been more than two to one, the result at the election, is as follows:

Whigs.	Tories.
Erret, 685	Dunn, 432
Roberts, 525	Ryan, 419

In Montgomery county, the strong hold of the Tories, where heretofore the Whigs have never presumed to run a candidate, and where the vote has been unanimous in favor of Jackson and Glory, Mr. Bibb, the Whig candidate for the Legislature, and Mr. Gilmore, the Whig Senator, are elected by an overwhelming majority!!! Well done Alabama!

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

The Charter of the Bank of the United States expires about two years hence, in 1836. Why all this clamor then, about this institution?—look at the Post Office, the Land Office, and the Indian departments of the Government, where frauds without number, and scenes of corruption are practised daily, and require all efforts of the people to correct them! Let us attempt the correction of existing abuses, and never mind that that must expire by limitation in a few years.

Ohio Rep.

**Streams of Gold.**—Senator Benton said in a speech in Congress, or at a dinner table, that the gold would soon be seen ascending the western waters in streams. A keel boat was seen, 't'other day, wending its way up the Ohio river. A person on board, it seems, had been shaking out some Indian meal bags, which made a yellow streak on the water for some distance. A negro, having heard of the stream of gold that had been expected up the river, upon discovering the sign, ran about the shore as if distracted, hallooing "de gold, de gold—de gold him cum—hurra, hurra." When Cuffee came to his senses, the gold had disappeared, and he looked as blank as—the gold mongers themselves.

Herold.

**Jackson Doctors differ in opinion.**—We recommend the following article extracted from the Albany Argus, the leading Van Buren and Jackson paper in New York, to the same class of editors in Ohio. The Argus says:

"That our currency has been deranged; our business transactions greatly impeded; merchants, who have unwisely extended, distressed; and in many instances ruined—the usual employment withheld to the laboring class—the aristocratic capitalists enriched by speculations on the distresses of the needy—and extensive injury inflicted on all classes of citizens—are facts which CANNOT BE DENIED. That this state of things has been unnecessarily brought on the country, is also a fact equally undeniable."

**Extraordinary Balloon Ascention from Baltimore, by Mr. Elliott.**

To the Editor of the American.

GENTLEMEN:—Conceiving that a journal of my aerial voyage may prove interesting to my friends, and satisfactory to the public generally, I herewith transmit to you a brief account of my ascention from the Observatory Garden, on Monday last, 11th inst.

At the hour announced in my advertisement, I commenced the process of inflating my balloon, which, at half past five, I ascertained to be sufficiently inflated for my purpose. I then detached my balloon from the apparatus, and attached my car. After making the necessary arrangements, I entered the car with my youthful companion, when the balloon was let up by my friends, with a cord. After ascertaining all things to be in proper order, I gave the word to cut way, which was done, and an ascention effected as satisfactorily to me as my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, at 20 minutes before 6, the barometer standing at 27.7, the thermometer at 96. My ascent at first was gradual, and nearly perpendicular, but after throwing out some ballast it became more rapid, and in 10 minutes from the time of starting, the barometer sunk down to 19. My course changed from a north to a south-easterly direction; I here encountered some heavy clouds, in whose vicinity I considered it dangerous to remain, and to avoid which, two alternatives presented themselves—either to open my valves and commence my descent, or discharge ballast and rise above them. I chose the latter, and after throwing out a few pounds of ballast, I rapidly approached the clouds. Forty minutes had now elapsed since I left the garden, and my latitude, as indicated by my barometer, was three and a half miles.

My barometer in a few moments ran down. I here took a view of the earth, which to me appeared on a continued level without an elevated spot upon it, presenting to me an immense garden beautifully interspersed with innumerable walks and rivulets. While gazing on a scene I had long desired to behold, I entered the clouds before mentioned, and in a moment the whole earth was hidden from my view.

I again discharged ballast, and in a few moments passed through the dense vapour, and experienced severe cold for the space of five minutes, when I found myself in a more temperate current of air.

I continued to ascend at the same rapid rate for 20 minutes, when as near as I could judge, I had reached an elevation of six miles. Respiration now became extremely difficult, especially to the child. I now opened my valve and commenced descending. I could plainly distinguish the lightning passing from cloud to cloud about two miles below me, and my ears were saluted with one continued roar of thunder, for about 5 minutes. My companion, who conducted himself with the greatest composure during the whole of my voyage, here innocently reminded me that we were above the sky, and pointing beneath to the clouds, which were now beginning to disperse, he said—"Don't you see the thunder-gust, Mr. Elliott?"

I continued to descend until I could see the earth, when I endeavored to close my valve, which I could not do in consequence of the cord having a splice, which became fast to a piece of tin placed by mistake in the neck pipe of the balloon. I found myself coming down very fast, and seeing I should descend in the water, I reserved the ballast I had left to ease my fall. I now heard the noise made by the letting off steam from the steamboat Maryland and saw the boat making for the place, supposing I would strike the water. I here threw out my last bag of ballast, and came down about waist deep in the water. The shock broke the valve cord, and the valve closed—the balloon driving at a rapid rate. I held the intrepid boy in my arms, and bade him wave his hat to the passengers on the steamboat, which he did. Capt. Taylor sent his boat and took the boy on board, and the balloon drifted to the steamer, where, by the assistance of Capt. Taylor and passengers, it was safely taken in. I cannot find words to express my acknowledgements to Capt. Taylor and passengers for their prompt and timely assistance to me on that occasion. I can only assure them they will always be warmly associated with the recollections of that day, by Your's, most respectfully,

G. ELLIOTT.

Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1834.

**Extraordinary Performance.**

A young man of Mechanicsville, Bucks county, undertook on Fifth day, the 7th inst., in the field of Everard Foulke, Buckingham, to rake and bind 25 dozen of oats in 60 minutes; and to the astonishment of all present, he performed the task in 51 minutes; every dozen judged to make one bushel of clean oats.

Doylestown Intel.

**A Singular Circumstance.**—CHAS. KELLY HAYNES, of the neighborhood of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, had a Mare last spring which brought twin colts; the colts are dead; his Cow had twin calves; they are living; and a few days since his wife presented him with three children, one son and two daughters; all living, and from appearances likely to do well.—Ohio Rep.

**Singular Phenomenon.**—We have received the following communication from a gentleman in whose statements the most implicit confidence may be placed; and so far as our knowledge extends, the case is unparalleled in this country. "Though the heat of the sun was excessive, yet it seems impossible that it could have been sufficiently intense to cause ignition without a concentration of its rays. We hope, therefore, our correspondent will thoroughly investigate the subject and see if there was not something that operated as a lens to draw the rays to a focus at the place where the fire was first discovered. We shall be obliged to him for the result of his enquiries."

N. England Review.

**WOOD SET ON FIRE BY THE HEAT OF THE SUN.**

On Tuesday the 5th of August, three men being at work at hay in a meadow about one mile east of this village, about 2 o'clock P. M. they discovered, a few rods from them, on a piece of barren upland, which had been cleared some seven years since, a small smoke arising; the sun shining excessively hot at the time, which induced them to go and examine it. They found the fire was just kindled and had not commenced blazing; nor consumed any of the fuel in which it commenced, which was the remains of an old decayed hemlock log. It immediately burst into a blaze and burned vividly, and when the writer of this saw it, more than twenty hours after, it had consumed most of the old log and was then burning. From the locality of the place, and all the other circumstances, the fire cannot be accounted for at all, but from the direct influence of the rays of the sun, which shined brighter, and hotter, at that time than any time previous this season. This with us is thought to be an extraordinary circumstance, nothing of the kind having been known to occur in this region ever before.

The men who saw it, are respectable men of the strictest integrity.

Winchester, Centre, Conn. Aug. 1834.

**Distressing Event.**—The Eastern Democrat says: On Tuesday afternoon an Irishman and his wife, with four small children, passed through this place on their way to Mauch Chunk. At South Easton they drank copiously from a well, and in half an hour afterwards the mother was a corpse. Dr. Lachmeyer passed at the time, but too late to assist the unfortunate stranger. It was a most affecting sight—the children crying around the dead body of their mother, thus suddenly taken from them.

**Another Riot.**—There was great excitement in the city of Rochester, (N. Y.) on Wednesday last, occasioned by the

incident negroes of the place. The Rochester Advertiser gives the following particulars:

Mr. Charles S. Williams, formerly of Palmyra, but now a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, recently arrived at Palmyra with his family on a visit to his mother, bringing with him, as servant, a female slave. The negroes of that place, one day last week, succeeded in inducing the girl to run away from her mistress, and brought her to this city, from whence she was taken to Palmyra on Thursday. Not satisfied with the result of this effort, the negroes in Palmyra, aided by about a dozen from this city, on Sunday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, surrounded the house of Mrs. Williams, and made an ineffectual attempt to enter it. On being refused admittance they made an attack on the door, when a gun, loaded with shot, was fired from the window, which, we are told, slightly wounded two of the negroes. The negroes promptly returned the fire from three guns loaded with ball, all of which entered the house, but fortunately injured no one. They then commenced demolishing the doors and windows. In consequence of the lateness of the hour and the retired situation of the house, the inhabitants were not aware of their doings, till an inmate of the house, having eluded the rioters, gave the alarm. On the approach of the people the rioters fled.

Those engaged in the affair belonging to that place having been apprehended, messengers were despatched to this city, and on application to the proper authorities, warrants were granted, and 12 or 13 of our negroes, who it had been ascertained were engaged in the attack on Mrs. Williams' house were arrested, and yesterday taken back to Palmyra, to be dealt with according to law.

If we are correctly informed, the slave had no desire to leave her mistress in the first instance, and afterwards positively refused to leave her.

From the National Intelligencer.

The reader may remember certain questions which we put, the other day, concerning the waggoning of specie from Philadelphia to the West, by the order and at the expense of the Government. The material facts implied in the questions were confessed by the official paper. The last Cincinnati paper furnishes the following particulars in reference, no doubt, to the same transaction:

"MY EXPERIMENT—MY CURRENCY!"

A Fact.

The Secretary of War has ordered a Quarter-master of the Army, stationed at Cincinnati and neighborhood, to pay Indian annuities at Logansport, Indiana. To place him in funds, the Secretary has ordered two wagons, loaded with specie, \$91,000, from Philadelphia to Cincinnati!

And this too, under the special charge of a captain of the army, who will receive compensation under the head of "Transportation," if he is not entitled to the pay of a brevet Major, in command of a separate detachment on special duty.

\$1,820—being 2 per cent.—the cheapest freight from Philadelphia to Cincinnati.

500—for transportation and forage of commander of detachment.

\$2,320—for "My Experiment!"

[The writer of the above seems not to be aware of more than one agent being employed by the Government in this transaction—such, however, we are advised is the fact.]

At the very moment of this transaction the Government has, in the pet Bank at Cincinnati, three or four hundred thousand dollars of public money. If the "experiment" is not a miserable failure, as a financial scheme, why transport specie, at this enormous amount of expenditure, to Cincinnati, when the Government had in deposit there four times the amount of money thus transported? Is it true, or is it not, that already, under the operation of this system, a large proportion of public money has become "unavailable funds?"

**Egypt.**—There is some indication that Egypt will become a bone of contention between the great powers of Europe.

The movements of the Mediterranean fleets look that way. Russia and the Porte, in any projected expedition upon the Nile affair, and even more sanguinary, from the combined forces of England and France. What strange revolutions are brought about! These two deadly enemies of the land and sea, fighting side by side, perhaps against the grasping Autocrat. But their own existence and self-preservation demand it. Russia is obtaining a frightful influence in Europe. She has so far out-intrigued France or Egypt, as to prevent Mehemet Ali employing the refugee Polish officers.

Switzerland appears to have also opened her eyes to the alarming designs of Russia. She begins now to use such language as this: "The time is not far distant when all constitutional countries will be driven to attach themselves to the quadruple alliance as their only sheet anchor; to enable them to meet the shock of a million of barbarians, who are preparing to pounce upon the civilization of Europe, and expatriate it to the very last fibre."

The War Department has "ordered Dr. W. Howard, principal, and two assistant engineers, to commence a survey on the river Susquehanna, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of opening with the Government funds, a national navigable communication from the Chesapeake to the Lakes."

Dr. Howard has arrived in Harrisburg.

**ADAMS SENTINEL.**

GETTYSBURG, Pa. August 25, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 12 1/2.

The Cholera still continues at N. York, Albany, Buffalo, Montreal, Detroit, &c. in an unabated manner. It is also in the West—but not to a very great extent.

We have heard from 70 counties of KENTUCKY, in which the Whigs have elected 71, and the Jacksonites 18 members of the Legislature. Eleven out of the thirteen Senatorial districts, in which elections were held this fall, have been heard from—which show the election of 10 Whigs and 1 Jacksonite!

Twenty-nine counties of INDIANA are heard from—which place the Whig candidate, Noble, 3,120 before his Jackson competitor.

The trial of Charles Bowman, for the murder of Jonathan McEwen, by poison, came up in the Chester county court, on the 14th. He was found guilty of Murder in the first degree. On the 18th, the trial of Patience McEwen, for the same offence, came on. We have not heard the result.

The Anti-Masons of Luzerne county are pursuing the right course. At their late meeting they adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while Anti-Masons regard with jealousy, distrust and apprehension, the principles and pretensions of Freemasonry, they are not insensible of the existence of paramount political evils—and while they cherish their own distinctive sentiments as necessary to the entire and perfect political regeneration of their party, yet for high and patriotic motives, they deem it expedient to unite on this occasion, with all patriotic citizens, who are in love with the Constitution and alarmed at its infractions, to rescue it from the misrule of those who have despised its claims, and trespassed upon its sacred provisions.

The Hon. Edward Everett has resigned his seat in Congress. The Hon. George M'Duffie has declined a re-election, in consequence of ill health.

From the Globe.

We are requested to state, that the Girard Bank at Philadelphia, has been re-appointed one of the Deposit-Banks for the Treasury Department.

Newport, (Indiana) 8th mo. 1834.

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, we were called upon to witness the most appalling scene that ever occurred within my knowledge. A stroke of lightning fell on the house occupied by J. Hull (brickmaker) recently from Cincinnati, whose wife lay sick of a fever, and many of the citizens were there waiting to see her expire; and painful to relate, the electric fluid struck two of the number down to rise no more; and in something less than one hour, J. Hull's wife expired, making three persons in the same house corpses. The two women struck with lightning were sisters to J. Hull, one of them wife to Nelson Ball and mother of three children; the other a single woman 17 years of age. One of the women was sitting near the door in a chair, the other near the fire-place; the one next the door (which stood open) was much bruised, her skull thought to be broken in several places, the skin cut through in various places, perhaps done by the broken boards. The skin of the other not broken, but both struck lifeless.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.

**Beautiful result of the Experiment!**—Extraordinary Facilities!—A gentleman has just called to inform us of the arrival of a large amount of specie, belonging to the Government, which is now under a guard of twelve men at the Arsenal, where it has been deposited for safe keeping, in consequence of the dearth of the necessary facilities for its transportation westwards. An effort is said to be now making to procure wagons for this purpose, either in consequence of the low stage of the water, or for some other reasons with which we are unacquainted. It is destined for one of the Indian tribes on the Mississippi, or Missouri.

[This is another fact to prove how "admirably" the wise system of deposit banks works! Who ever heard of a seagiant's guard being necessary to protect a government remittance of eighty or ninety thousand dollars, whilst the public money was in the custody in which the law placed it? The specie, it seems, has got as fat, on its way to Cincinnati, as Phuburg. The next we shall hear of, probably, will be of its being aground on some sand-bank in the Ohio, waiting for a rise in the river. What becomes, in the mean time, of the engagements of the Government? Have not its draughts for the pay of the army at some of the western posts been already protested?] Nat. Int.

A countryman in Second-street had some butter to sell, and was asked by a citizen the price; he was told it was 25 cents per pound; the city gentleman agreed to take one pound, and handed the vender a piece of coin, who not being accustomed to money of that color, asked what it was; he was told that it was Jackson money, and that it was the quarter of an eagle, the latter man immediately gave two dollars and twenty-five cents in change, and asked the purchaser if he had any more like it, who replied that he had one other piece of the same kind. After some hesitation he agreed to part with that also for two dollars fifty, and went his way. In a short time, however, he ascertained, to his great mortification, that he had got two ten cent pieces, beautifully covered over with the real metallic currency, making in value both together the sum of twenty cents and no more.

**Post-Offices.**—We find by reference to the Blue Book, that there are about three hundred and sixty Post-Offices in the United States, which yield respectively to the Postmasters an annual income of less than one dollar. The smallest sum received by any one is two cents; there are two or three who receive five cents, and two or three more who obtain six or seven.—Balt. Patriot.

**Recipe for the Cholera.**—Major Noah, in his last Star, gives the following directions for manufacturing a genuine case of Cholera. "Eat two cucumbers, dressed or raw as you prefer—then take a quart of blackberries, four green corn, four young potatoes mashed,—a lobster, or a crab—some ice water, and wash the whole down with a quart of buttermilk, and you will shortly have a touch of the real thing."

**STARTED.**

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, Mr. Solomon Andre to Miss Hannah Millinger—both of Mummaburg.

On the 17th, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. John Flick, of Franklin township, to Miss Mary Bishop, of Menallen.

On the 18th, by the same, Mr. Caspar Stick, of Hampton, to Miss Juliana Comfort, of Franklin township.

On the 14th, by the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Mr. John McCreary, of Adams county, to Miss Martha Ann Hays, of Cumberland county.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, D. D., Mr. William F. Gledhill, publisher and proprietor of the "Philadelphia," (formerly in this office), to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Clark, Esq. of (Southwark) Philadelphia.

**DIED.**

On Friday the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Ried, relict of John Ried, Esq. deceased, of Hamilton township, aged 84 years on the day of her death. Eminent for piety as well as for virtue, she died, as she lived, a sincere Christian.

On Sunday the 17th inst. Mrs. Susanah Deardorff, wife of George Deardorff, Esq. of Latimore township, in the 38th year of her age.

On Monday last, in this borough, Miss Polly Jourdan, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jourdan, of Franklin township, aged 42 years.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of J. Cassatt, Esq. in Straban township, at an advanced age, Miss Catharine Colburn, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of this county.

**Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 15th & 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Commencement will be on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board of Trustees are respectfully requested to meet at the same time to transact business.

J. G. MORRIS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

**CAMP MEETING.**

BY Divine permission, a CAMP MEETING will be held on the lands of Col. J. Wallace, near Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa. to commence on Friday the 5th of September—where all religious and well disposed persons are invited to attend.

Aug. 25.

**Flax-Seed Wanted.**

CASH, and the highest price given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

**STRAY BULL.**

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, on the 25th of July last.

A Red Brindle Bull, about 4 years old, his hind feet white, and has a little white on his forehead between the horns—both ears cropped. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WEAGLY, Aug. 25.

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CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, some time in July last.

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GEORGE WEATER, Aug. 25.

## Notice is hereby Given,

To all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADAMSON TRUST ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of September next, viz.:

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Janu Koch, deceased.

The account of Harman Wiernman, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Muehlhoff, deceased.

The account of Lavina McNair and Alexander McNair, Executors of the estate of Samuel McNair, deceased.

The account of Doct. Charles Blush, Executor of the estate of John McGree, deceased.

The account of John Thomas, one of the Executors of the estate of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Miller, deceased.



**A Valuable Farm  
FOR SALE.**

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

**WILSON'S FARM.**

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains 216 acres—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered, the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick DWELLING, containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and TWO LOG

Tenant-Houses, one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises. The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to Simon Becker, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner. Aug. 18.

**Mountain-land  
FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

137 Acres of Patented WOODLAND, Situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Rev. D. Pfeutz, Rev. G. Trone, the heirs of Alexander Dobbin and others. The terms—one-half in hand; the balance in two equal annual payments. JOHN WEAVER, HENRY WEAVER. Aug. 11.

**NEW  
Hardware Store.**

George Arnold,

HAVING engaged in the Hardware business, has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and well assorted stock, embracing almost every article calculated for

House-Keeping & Building. EDGE TOOLS, GLASS, & C. with most articles suitable for the

FARMER & MECHANIC. Any article wanted, not on hand, will, at all times be procured in a few days.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF Rolled & Hammered Iron, (warranted),

and, as usual, a fine stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, STONE, WOOD, & QUEENSWARE,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. All kinds of Produce and old wrought Iron taken in exchange for Goods. Aug. 11.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

TO all persons concerned, that the following Accounts will be presented for confirmation, at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 27th of August next, viz.:

The account of Peter Miller and Michael Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Nicholas Miller, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Samuel S. Forney, Guardian of Sally and Samuel Weikert.

JOHN-B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 28, 1834.

**The Pennsylvania Institution**

FOR INSTRUCTING THE BLIND, IS located in Philadelphia. Any person wishing information on the subject, will please apply to the Prothonotary of Adams county, or to the Postmaster in Gettysburg.

July 14.

**LANCASTER GLUE.**

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist. Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

**Wanted Immediately,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO APPRENTICES TO THE

Coach-Trimming Business. Boys from the country would be preferred. JOHN GEISELMAN. Gettysburg, May 5.

**MINERAL WATER,**

PREPARED in Doct. Fahnstock's Patent Stone-water Fountain, constantly kept during the season, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. May 26.

**BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound**

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

**TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses,**

and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER. May 26.

**Convention of Teachers.**

THOSE persons in the County of Adams, who are engaged in the business of School Teaching, are respectfully solicited to meet in Convention, at the College in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration such matters relative to their Profession, as may be laid before the Convention. It is hoped that every Teacher will attend.

**MANY TEACHERS.**

WANTED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN WESTMINSTER, A Journeyman Blacksmith,

WHO understands shoeing Carriages and Wagons. To such a person I will give good wages. ROBERT SMITH. Westminster, July 7.

**Doctor Schmucker's  
POPULAR THEOLOGY.**

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as a Towed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, July 28.

**DRUG STORE.**

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY MEYER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms. Gettysburg, May 26.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copalva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

**BOOK STORE.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 26.

**GERMAN BOOKS.**

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalter-book, Stark's Prayer Book, Wandende Seele, Francke's Leben, Haberman's Prayer-book, Dr. Schmucker's Church History, Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do. Gemeinschaftliche do.

Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionary, And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding. SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, June 30.

**Wanted immediately,**

ONE or two Boys, as Apprentices to the

Country Wagon Business. Boys from the country would be preferred. JOHN McFARREN. Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

**PIANOS FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber has on hand two splendid PIANOS, manufactured by Herwick, of Ludwicksburg, Germany, which he offers for sale very cheap and on liberal terms. These pianos are of a superior tone, and are equal to any manufactured in this country. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call at Mr. Wagon's, and examine them. EMIL HEERBRUEGGER. Gettysburg, Aug. 11.

Mr. H. respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he continues to give instruction upon every instrument.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland, With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Where they will insure against LOSS BY FIRE; Also—ON LIVES; GRANT ANNUITIES; and RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS. This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly. JOHN DAVIS, Agent. Nov. 18.

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**THE LADY'S BOOK,**

(NINTH VOLUME.) A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood-Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila. Aug. 11.

**FRESH DRUGS  
AND  
MEDICINES.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge, Cream Tartar, " Mastic, Epsom Salts, " Myrrh, Glauber do. " Tragacanth, Rochelle do. " Copal, Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac, Anatto, " Sandarac, Aqua Fortis, " Scammony, Camphor, " Asafetida, Calomel, " Elastic, Castor Oil, Gall Aleppo, Senna, Isinglass, Manna, Ivory Black, Spirit Turpentine, Iceland Moss, Opium, Natruges, Oil Cinnamon, " Almonds, Lee's do. " Aniseed, Hooper's do. " Cloves, Chapman's do. " Juniper, Rush's do. " Lavender, Germain do. " Peppermint, Liquorice Root, " Origanum, Do. Bath, " Pulgi, Borax, Ipecacuanha, Arrow Root, " Magnesia, British Oil, " Lavender Comp. Antimony, " Jalap, Tartaric Acid, " Oil Cajaput, Balsam Peru, " Seneca, " Sassafras, " Tarlington's, " Bergamot, Bateman's Drops, " Lemon, Opodeldoc, " Rosemary, Coccollella, " Spruce, Gum Arabic, " Harleum, " Benjoin, " Turpentine, " Guaiacum, " Worm Seed, " Shellac, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 19.

**SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure**

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, June 30.

**ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.**

Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 26.

**DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S**

Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B.—Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

**PROCLAMATION.**

COMMON SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, the Act of Assembly, approved 1st April, 1834, and entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education, by Common Schools," provides "That the City and County of Philadelphia, and every other County in this Commonwealth shall each form a School Division, and that every

Ward, Township, and Borough, within the several School Divisions, shall each form a School District: Provided, that any Borough which is or may be connected with a Township in the assessment of County Rates and Levies, shall, with the said Township, so long as it remains so connected, form a District; and each of said Districts shall contain a competent number of Common Schools, for the Education of every child within the limits thereof, who shall apply either in person, or by his or her parent, guardian or next friend, for admission and instruction."

And, whereas the said Act further directs "that it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of each county, to give notice by PROCLAMATION, to the citizens of each School District, to hold Elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Boroughs, on the Third Friday of September next, at the places where they hold their elections for supervisors, town councils and constables; to choose six citizens of each School District, to serve as School Directors of said district respectively; which elections shall on the said day, be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for supervisors and constables are by law held and conducted."

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BELL, JR. Sheriff of the County of Adams, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my PROCLAMATION, giving notice to the citizens of said county, qualified as aforesaid, that an election will be held on the 3d Friday in September next,

(being the 19th,) to choose SIX citizens residing therein, "to serve as School Directors for said Districts respectively."

The electors of the Borough of Gettysburg, will meet according to the provisions of the above act, at the Court-house in said borough.

The electors of Cumberland township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Mountjoy township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables in said township.

The electors of Germany township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Mountpleasant township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Strahan township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Conowago township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Berwick township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Reading township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Hamilton township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township, will meet according to the provisions of the act, at the place where they hold their election for supervisors and constables, in said township.

Given under my hand at Gettysburg, this 19th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

**BLANKS**

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL SHEPHERD, deceased, of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the 20th of September next. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN MUSSELMAN, ZEPH. HERBERT, Ex'rs. Aug. 11.

**JAMES COOPER,**

Attorney at Law, Office in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern. Gettysburg, June 9.

**ATTENTION!**

Gettysburg Guards! YOU will parade in front of the Court-house, on Saturday the 6th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms complete. R. MARTEN, O. S. Aug. 18.

**CHEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of**

Chebs—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

**LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared**

and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER. May 26.

**Beware of Imposition!**

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkin in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 25th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of Judkin's Ointment, the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkin's).

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science:

1st. White swellings of every description. 2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing. 3d. Scirrhus or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which sometimes terminate in ulcerated cancers. 4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description. 5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints. 6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated. 7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water. 8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It cures the pain and draws the fire out in a short time. For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold. This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain. It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours. The following notices on this may suffice:

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herston, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENZ.

Counting Room, Lombard street. Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkin's).

Certificate of Mr. D. Brookhart, Tavern keeper, Boonsboro, Dec. 31, 1825.

Mr. Herston's—In the fall of 1822, Mr. Nicker, living near this place, received a severe bite from a dog in the calf of the leg, the tooth having entered the calf of the leg much

irritated and inflamed, with considerable pain—he called on me about the third day after it happened to know if I knew any thing to help him. Having a pot of Dr. Judkin's Ointment in my house, I applied a plaster which acted with its usual success—the application was continued five or six days, by which time he was quite well. Again, one of my neighbors had one of his thumbs badly

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